

that see the country as it is, men who are cool and thoughtful and determined, shall go to the front and lead to the day of victory.

"Then America will be crowned with a new wreath of self-revelation and of self-discovery, and these creatures will have disappeared like the dust in the wheels of the chariots of God. It is this hope, it is this confidence, that keeps the President of the United States alive; it is this confidence that makes it good to come back to Jersey and fight for the old cause."

The real reason for President Wilson's return to New Jersey was to arouse public sentiment, so that the coming special session of the Legislature will pass a jury reform bill and also a constitutional convention act. Both these reforms were pledged by the Democrats at their last state convention.

Nugent and Smith succeeded in preventing the enactment of these reforms by the recent Legislature.

The President, in his speech, said he had been warned that the machine would come back as soon as he left the state, but he did not believe it until he saw it. He was referring to "Jim" Nugent when he said:

"Once more that bulky form of a gentleman who used to personally lead the Legislature of New Jersey into disgrace reappeared upon the floor of the Legislature, and again it was that his intrigues were successful in blocking the things he did not wish done. Am I mistaken—have not you heard it?—that the same old gang that had for two years been scorched had not been killed?"

Pictures Conditions at Trenton.

Some of the lawmakers at Trenton were hard to have moved, the President asserted.

"There was a time when only two things would move them," he went on. "When was fire and fodder. Fire underneath them. Fodder has gone out of fashion. These are the things that are being done in Trenton. Men are being lined up and their own private convictions joined to the convictions of the others. And this is all done by suggestion and they will not be moved unless there is an earthquake, and there is going to be an earthquake, unless something happens to settle the earth before that. I am not speaking in jest; I am speaking in earnest."

He went on:

"Do you want a system under which it is profitable to hold the hand of the law? Do you want a system under which it is possible to choose when the hand of the law shall be withheld and when it shall not? I tell you that the process of corruption in the justice of this country does not lie so often where it is supposed that it lies, with the men who preside over the trial of cases, as it lies with the system which determines who shall feel the pinch of the law and who shall not, and the poor man, the influential man, the man who does not stand in with the gang, will feel the pinch of the law and the other man will not."

"And look at the reasonableness of the whole thing, how honest men allowed themselves to be played upon. Yes, they say, 'The Democratic platform of the state promised you a reform, but it did not say what kind of jury reform, and we can no longer have a majority.' The President referred to a conference he had with the Democratic Legislature when, by a vote of 37 to 14, they decided to take the power to draw juries from the Sheriff. Because he was present it was called a conference, he said, and was not binding. When he was absent it was called a caucus and was binding. He continued:

"Does anybody doubt that the people of New Jersey want this political business put into good hands? I have no doubt on that subject, and if you were to have an election between now and next Tuesday there would not be any doubt what would be done next Tuesday."

The President referred to the eleven Nugent-Smith Assemblymen from Essex, all lumped together by the forces of crime, and that kind of thing was not their own. Speaking of the constitutional convention, the President said:

"There are two things that the people of New Jersey are determined to have and have not got. They are determined to have jury reform and they are determined to have a look at their own constitution. But the gentlemen who made the present constitution of New Jersey looked a long way ahead; they said 'We may need this constitution some day and we are going to make it after such a fashion that nobody can monkey with it, not even the people themselves.'"

Nas No Candidate for Governor.

He urged a convention representation which should be based on population, so that any argument the machine might have against it would be removed. He then referred to the Jersey Governorship.

"I have no candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of this state, but I do not want to see any more Governors of New Jersey privately owned. I do not want to see any Governors of New Jersey privately manipulated by hands that were not discovered to the people themselves."

The committee which arranged for the meeting was early impressed with the error made in the selection of a hall. The New Auditorium seats about twelve hundred, and fully two thousand persons were jammed into every available inch of room. Outside the hall, long before the hour for the President to come, thousands choked Orange street, at the main entrance of the hall, and several hundreds tried in vain to force their way into the hall by a rear entrance on Lackawanna avenue.

Before the Presidential party was any where near Newark the auditorium was crowded with a sweltering multitude of men and women. In three machines the

ANTI-ALIEN BILL MAY BE PASSED TO-DAY

Majority in California by Granting Democrats Day's Delay Forestall Reconsideration—Bryan Sees Japanese at Work.

Sacramento, Cal., May 1.—An indication of the form the Democratic opposition will take to the passage of the Webb redraft of the anti-alien land bill was given in the Senate to-day when the measure came up for final action.

It was the original plan of the Progressive Republican majority in its assurance of a successful vote to force the bill to a vote at once, but at the request of the Democrats a postponement of one day was granted at the last minute. The matter was set as a special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In return for the delay the administration leaders received a pledge from the minority that it would abide by the results as shown in the final rollcall to-morrow, and not demand a reconsideration. Thus the Progressives feel that although apparently they lost a day in reality they saved several by checking further efforts to impede their plans.

The brief debate to-day on the motion to postpone disclosed the fact that the Democrats have hearkened to the advice from Washington, as delivered by Secretary Bryan, and will make a formal stand in support of the national administration. In order to meet the issue squarely, Senator Curtin, Democrat, introduced a resolution setting forth the fact that President Wilson is opposed to the alien land bill and including the following declaration:

"Be it resolved, That the people of the State of California do hereby defer to the wishes of the President of the United States, and this Legislature will not at this session pass the bills herein mentioned."

Democrats to Support Webb Bill.

It is believed generally that to the extent of supporting Curtin's resolution, the Democrats will defer to Secretary Bryan. Beyond that, however, their party platform in California call on them to aid in the enactment of an anti-alien land law, and most of them are expected to cast their votes for the Webb bill in its present form, if it succeeds in escaping amendment.

Senator Caminetti, Democrat, working independently of his colleagues, is preparing several amendments to the Webb bill to be offered to-morrow. The drafts were not completed to-night, he said, and he declined to discuss the changes he expects to propose.

No apprehension was aroused by the warning against the Webb bill telegraphed to Governor Johnson by President Wilson. It is the belief both of Governor Johnson and Attorney General Webb that regardless of how the act was worded it probably would involve an appeal to the courts as suggested by President Wilson.

Attorney General Webb in a statement to-night said:

"I have been shown the President's telegram to the Governor to the effect that the proposed land bill might involve an appeal to the courts, and it has been in the minds of every one having to do with this subject of legislation, since the beginning of the session, that any character of bill must necessarily involve the same thing."

Hopes Nothing Is Held Back.

"No method of avoiding an appeal to the courts by the parties interested has occurred to us, and if the federal government is advised of the existence of a way to avoid this question without a complete and unwarranted surrender of the rights of the state, it is to be regretted that such method is not pointed out by the telegram."

Secretary Bryan, who was in his

party was hurried to the meeting place, and, except for a few persons who were on the lookout, the President passed through the hall, however, he received a great ovation by the throngs which were obliged to remain outside the building.

In addition to the President, Prosecutors Louis Hood and Assemblyman Matthews spoke at the meeting. The President talked forty minutes, and then went to Elizabeth.

The President's speech in Elizabeth was along the same lines as that in Newark. A reference to "Jim" Nugent was greeted with hisses.

"I don't know," he said, "whether those hisses are for me or Nugent, but I know 'Jim' Nugent is the one to whom they belong. Until you have jury reform the courts of the state will never come into the hands of the people, for corrupt jurymen never find their own pals guilty."

The President arrived in New York at 10:30 o'clock, and with an escort of motorcycle police went to the home of Colonel E. M. House, in East 53rd street, where he spent the night. The President will confer with the Democratic members of the Legislature this afternoon, and in the evening will speak at the Jersey City High School.

EYES ON ALASKAN BASE

Japanese Said to Have Quietly Charted Coal Bay.

Washington, May 1.—Word was received at the Navy Department to-day that officers of the steamer Dora, which plies between Seward and Dutch Harbor, along the Aleutian Peninsula, reported on their arrival yesterday that on one of their trips last summer, as they put into Coal Bay, 100 miles west of Kodiak, they sighted a strange vessel of about 300 tons at anchor near shore.

The stranger put to sea under gasoline power as soon as possible after the Dora's arrival, without displaying any flag or returning answers about its identity. The Indians on shore told the Dora's crew that the stranger craft was manned by Japanese, who had been taking soundings in the bay for ten days. A full report of the incident

temporary office at the Capitol building all day, with the exception of the time spent on his inspection trip through a nearby Japanese colony, has declined to discuss the question raised by the President. There is much interest in the future movements of the Secretary of State, who has given out no word as to his immediate plans other than to say that he expects to remain in Sacramento "for several days."

Bryan Sees a "Pretty Valley."

The Japanese problem in California as it actually exists on the farms and ranches of the Sacramento Valley was viewed at close range by Secretary Bryan in the course of a two-hour automobile run through the thickly populated Florin district, ten miles south of the capital, this morning.

Governor Johnson and Assemblyman Hugh Bradford, who accompanied the Secretary, were armed with facts and figures to explain the scenes that met the eyes of their visitor, and Mr. Bryan seemed deeply interested. His only comment, however, at the end of the trip was that he had seen "not only a Japanese colony, but a very pretty California valley."

In the Florin district, embracing about twenty-five square miles of rich soil, there is a population of 1,500 Japanese farmers and 400 Americans. Twelve years ago there were fewer than a score of Japanese in the community, now they practically control the grape and berry industry of that section.

They own the factory where the berry boxes are made, and when the party visited the shop Mr. Bryan saw thirty-five Japanese girls at work. He was told by Governor Johnson that six years ago American girls were employed there at higher wages and with shorter hours of labor.

A stop was made at the district school of Florin, where the party visited the first grade. It was a typical schoolroom, with pictures of Washington and Lincoln on the walls, but in the seats below there were twenty-two Japanese children and twenty American boys and girls. The American youngsters were six and seven years old, but the Japanese included several who were sixteen and so large that new desks had been supplied for them.

Exchange of Telegrams.

The following telegram from President Wilson was received here to-day by Governor Johnson:

"I take the liberty of calling your attention to the Webb bill, which would involve an appeal to the courts on the question of treaty rights, and bring on what might be long and delicate litigation."

Governor Johnson immediately replied:

"I thank you very much for your suggestion. The fault may be due to the fact that we have endeavored to preserve affirmatively upon the face of our bill the existing treaty. I have referred the matter at once to our Attorney General, and I would be extremely grateful for any suggestions that would avoid the objection you mention."

Governor Johnson transmitted the correspondence to Senator Thompson, one of the authors of the original bill, with this comment:

"In order that the widest publicity may be given to the views of the President, although this telegram, I take it, was not given for transmission in a message to the Legislature, I shall give the telegram to the press, and you are at liberty to present it or any of the matters contained in this note."

was sent to the Navy Department at the time.

It is asserted that in the event of trouble with Japan Coal Bay would afford an ideal base for a Japanese fleet. From that point all ports in Alaska would be at its command.

ANTI-JAP BILL VETOED

Governor Clark Kills Alaska Fishing Measure.

Juneau, Alaska, May 1.—Governor Walter F. Clark to-day vetoed the anti-alien fishing bill aimed at Japanese fishermen, just before the Alaska Legislature adjourned sine die.

The bill passed both houses unanimously, but when the Governor's message was received there was no attempt to pass it over his veto.

WANTS FLEET IN PACIFIC

California Invites Navy to the Portola Festival.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 1.—Paul T. Carroll, of San Francisco, as the representative of the Governor of California and the Mayor of San Francisco, called at the Navy Department to-day and requested that a fleet be assembled at the Golden Gate for the Portola festival from October 21 to 23. The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, took the request under consideration, and intimated that he looked on the plan with favor.

Mr. Carroll says the reports from California regarding the anti-alien land legislation are not understood. He believes that the situation will be clarified and that Japan will have no cause for complaint.

HAMBURG TUG HAS TRIAL TRIP.

A new tug of the Hamburg-American Line called Number Three, built by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, made a trial trip about the harbor yesterday. Among the company's representatives on board were Julius P. Meyer, William G. Sicker, Emil Lederer, G. Kotter and Superintendent Jaker. The tug is 115 feet long, with a beam of 27 feet.

PRESIDENT WARNS JOHNSON AGAIN

Continued from first page.

the President, and believes that a careful study of the bill is demanded.

Sure Bill Will Be Passed.

There seems to be little doubt in official circles that the Webb bill will be passed, and that it will be objectionable to the Japanese government, with the result that its validity in the light of the treaty with Japan will ultimately be tested in the United States Supreme Court. Already Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, has been assured that any objectionable law enacted by the California Legislature will be tested in the court of last resort, but it is probable that the promise will be reiterated in a more formal manner.

The situation has virtually resolved itself into the point where an interpretation of the treaty between the United States and Japan negotiated by Secretary Knox two years ago is essential to a solution of the problem. This is the position of Mr. Moore, who is busily engaged in delving into the precedents and the legal phases of the question. Incidentally, Mr. Moore positively declines to discuss any phase of the controversy, strict silence having been enjoined by President Wilson because of the delicacy and uncertainty of the situation.

Mr. Moore is not convinced that the proposed measure does not violate the treaty. He has pointed out to President Wilson that a treaty is not only a law but also a contract between two nations, and, under familiar rules, must, if possible, be so construed as to give full force and effect to all its parts. Citing authority for his contention, Mr. Moore says:

"In doubtful cases that construction is to be adopted which will work the least injustice—which will put the contract on the foundation of justice and equity, rather than on equality."

Another pertinent citation by Mr. Moore is that "if two meanings are admissible, that is to be preferred which the party proposing the change knew at the time to be that which was held by the party accepting it."

JAPANESE PLAN BOYCOTT OF CALIFORNIA PORTS

Will Ship to Seattle and Tacoma Regardless of Cost—Appeal to the Hague Suggested.

Tokio, May 2.—The information contained in special dispatches from America reporting the failure of Secretary Bryan's mission and the probable passage of the alien land ownership bill by the California Senate has caused disappointment here and aroused popular sentiment against it.

At a meeting of the American-Japanese Society last night, the speakers heatedly discussed the situation and pointed out the impotence of the federal authorities as evidence of race prejudice on the part of the Californians in their determination at any cost to ruin or drive out the Japanese residents. Commercial retaliation against California was advocated.

Resolutions affirmed that while Japan had hitherto appreciated and respected the traditional friendship and believed that Americans generally desired to afford the Japanese the same protection and privileges as other foreigners, the State of California was determined to violate the American-Japanese treaty, thus estranging and seriously affecting diplomatic and commercial relations; and that unless the people of California recognized the gravity of the situation and modified their attitude it might be difficult to restrain the growing irritation of the Japanese.

The leading newspapers in Tokio express the belief that the last hope is gone and that the only recourse is the submission of the question to The Hague tribunal.

Should the bill be passed and signed the most influential commercial firms assert that irrespective of the government's attitude they will decline to exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and will decline to trade with California ports, directing everything to Seattle and Tacoma, without regard to cost.

SUFFRAGIST, Foe TO JAPAN

Only Lazy California Women Hire Japanese, She Asserts.

"It is only the housewife who is too lazy to do their own housework who want the Japs," asserts Mrs. John R. Swift, speaking for the women voters of California.

"They're a menace to the nation," she said, speaking of the Japanese, "and any patriotic woman would rather do her own work than have 'em around. They aren't any good as workers, even. After the San Francisco fire, we all had to hire them, and we would pay them \$2.50 a day, only to find out at the end of the day that they had hoodwinked us into doing all the work anyway. Oh, they're sly and tricky. You never can believe a word they say."

Mrs. Swift is the wife of John R. Swift, who was minister to Japan under President Harrison, and drew up the Chinese exclusion act. She is also a pioneer suffragist of California, having been president of the state association in the days when that post required the pioneer spirit.

"The Japanese are arming and having military drills every night right in our villages," she went on. "They are all under oath to the Japanese government, and some day we'll wake up to find an army in our midst. They underbid all our tradesmen, too. If there is an American cobbler or tailor on a block, pretty soon a Jap will come along, open up a shop next door, and begin underbidding the American. Another trick they have is to buy a fine piece of property in the middle of a block and move in. Soon the neighbors object to their presence and will sell their own property for almost nothing. Then the Japs' friends come along and buy up the whole block."

Mrs. Swift confessed to having been an ardent Roosevelt supporter once but now she is a foe.

"You'd all best let us manage our own affairs," she asserted.

FOX AND SIPP BARE VICE CRAFT TRAIL

Continued from first page.

anyway his business would keep him in the city. Then he told in detail of the plans that were made for putting him out of reach of the District Attorney and of meetings between him and the two lawyers, Jacob Rouss and Newell, which details of the conspiracy were discussed, and of the agreement on the part of the inspectors to give him \$1,000 "travelling expenses."

He told of Newell's visits to him while he was a fugitive in New Jersey and of receiving \$550 from him, and again \$150, money that he knew, he said, came from the four inspectors.

When Sipp received the smaller amount, which was the first instalment, he raised a laugh by his description of what followed.

Money Hard to Raise.

"He handed me the \$50," said Sipp. "He explained that that was all the money they could raise. It was a Saturday. Newell said the bunch was afraid to go to the bank that day. I told him that \$50 was nothing for that bunch to raise. Newell told me not to be uneasy, and that I'd get the money all right."

Sipp then told of his wandering to Red Bank and of his going to Newark, where he was joined by his son and his wife.

"Newell came to me in Newark, and told me that he had the money, but before any more money would be paid to me my son Howard must sign affidavits that he never saw me pay money to Patrolman Fox or to any other policeman. I said to Newell it would be wrong for him to sign any such affidavits. But Newell replied: 'I'm a lawyer, and I don't see any harm in it.'"

A titter of laughter ran through the court at this.

Sipp said Newell tried to dissuade him from his purpose, but he refused to listen, and finally Newell called up Rouss, and after Newell hung up the telephone he said:

"Rouss is going to telephone to Hussey, and we'll get a message here at midnight."

This was at the Continental Hotel, in Newark. At midnight Newell came back, after talking with Rouss, and said, according to Sipp:

"They insist upon Howard signing the papers."

Sipp said he replied there was not one chance in a million of his son doing that. Continuing, he testified:

"I told Newell to take his money back and that I was going back to New York. Newell again called up Rouss and told him I had refused to take the money, and then Rouss, after a talk with Hussey and Sweeney, came back and gave me \$300, and then I fled to Atlantic City."

Sipp said that the Saturday evening he was arrested in Atlantic City on an unprintable crime charge, he talked with Newell over the telephone, and that the lawyer told him that everything was all right, and not to worry.

Fox Tells of Collecting.

Sipp's cross-examination, which was non-productive and brief, was not quite finished when the court took a recess at 5 o'clock for two hours.

The former hotel man was proceeded on the stand by Patrolman Eugene Fox, who had been Walsh's collector for more than five years.

"I began collecting for Captain Walsh early in 1908," said Fox. Patrolman John Summers was my predecessor. When I succeeded him Captain Walsh told me Summers let an opium joint run that he ordered closed. Walsh then gave me a list of places to collect from."

"How many did you collect from?" asked Assistant District Attorney Clark.

"I varied; sometimes fifteen, sometimes twenty, and sometimes twenty-five."

Fox said that at first he received twenty per cent of the moneys he collected, but that Walsh later cut it down to fifteen per cent.

He testified that the day he was suspended from duty, a couple of hours after the newspapers published Sipp's confession, he was summoned to Police Headquarters, where he met Inspector Thompson and Captain Walsh. Both of them, he said, told him not to worry, and that everything would be all right.

He told of meeting Rouss there the next day before he went into the trial room to be examined by Deputy Commissioner Dillon.

"Rouss said to me, 'I want to give you a little advice before you go in to the trial room.' Fox testified, "I refuse to answer any questions." Rouss told me not to worry about it, that I was paying for me, when I told him I was not able to pay any money for counsel fees, and asked him who was hiring him."

Fox followed this advice. Next he told how when Sipp sold out his hotel to Thomas J. Dorian, Captain Walsh told him to take word to Dorian that the protection fee would be only \$50 thereafter, as Sweeney refused to take any money that Dorian paid, saying he was a dangerous man to deal with."

Fox next told of his visits to Walsh before his arrest December 21 to arrange for counsel fees, and testified that Walsh said Rouss would get \$50 for acting as his legal adviser.

Fund For Fox's Family.

"The day I was arrested," said Fox, "I was taken from Police Headquarters to the Tombs Court, where they told me the charge against me was bribery. The next day Tom Lloyd got me bailed out."

Fox then told of subsequent meetings with Walsh and of discussions as to raising a fund to take care of his wife and family in the event of his arrest and conviction.

"Captain Walsh said to me," continued Fox, "that I would be taken care of. 'Gene,' he said, 'you should get at least \$10,000. You get in touch with some one to convey a message to Sweeney or one of the other inspectors that if you were not taken care of you wouldn't stand trial.' I said I know no one who could do that but Rouss, and he said that would be all right."

Fox told of talking to Rouss about the fund and of hearing the lawyer talk the matter over with Inspector Thompson over the telephone, using the code phrase agreed upon by Newell, Rouss and the inspectors, when talking over the telephone. "This is McNulty," he said. Rouss then told him Thompson would see a messenger from Fox in the 56th street subway station, and of his sending his wife's nephew, Olaf Nelson, to keep the appointment.

Nelson saw Thompson, Fox said, and after that the witness talked with the inspector.

"Thompson said he had talked with my lawyers," said Fox. "He said to me: 'I can guarantee this much. You'll get \$125 a month while in trouble or in prison.' I said that wouldn't satisfy me. He said: 'You're unreasonable.' Then we met again. This time at 56th street and West End avenue. He said he had been talking it over with the inspectors, and that they would not listen to any such sum as \$10,000. He said it was hard to get that much money. He again offered me \$125 a month and I refused it. I met him again the following Saturday night and Thompson said: 'I have in my pocket \$2,800—nearly three years' salary.' I said to him: 'I've changed my mind. I'm going it alone.' He said: 'What do you mean? Are you going to squeal?' I said: 'Take it any way you like.' He said: 'If you squeal what can you do? You'll only cause a little newspaper notoriety, that's all.' We then left."

The following Monday Fox confessed, he said.

Mr. Stanchfield's first question on cross-examination was:

"If Thompson had consented to give you \$10,000 you would have gone to trial and to prison if convicted?"

"At that time, yes," replied Fox.

"And you would have done the same thing if he had consented the last time you saw him?"

"Not then; I wouldn't have gone to prison then for \$10,000. My mind was made up."

Fox insisted he had no agreement to obtain immunity or any other agreement with the District Attorney.

Hopes for Suspended Sentence.

"Based on what you have told here, you hope to get a suspended sentence, don't you?" asked the lawyer.

"I hope so," replied Fox, fervently.

Mrs. Walsh, who was the first witness of the day, corroborated her husband's story of Sweeney's visits to her home three and four times a week, and told in much the same language as used by her husband of the two visits of Sweeney, when she heard talk about the conspiracy.

"I remember Inspector Sweeney calling on the night of December 29," said Mrs. Walsh. "I heard him in the morning. Hartigan came with an envelope, out of which my husband took eight \$100 bills. He then told me to get \$150, and I saw him put it in with the rest and give it to Hartigan."

She also told of the Sunday night when her husband gave Sweeney \$50, when the inspector demanded \$50, as the first instalment of the \$2,000 her husband was contributing to the \$10,000 Fox fund. She told how, on her return from church, her husband, while Sweeney was sitting at the foot of his bed, asked her for \$100 more, saying his superior officer insisted on \$500.

She was followed by Miss Lena Mischel, Walsh's nurse, who said she knew Sweeney and saw him two or three times a week, and sometimes oftener, at Walsh's home. She said the last time Sweeney visited the house was the Sunday Mrs. Walsh was at church.

The four inspectors looked anything but cheerful when they were taken across the Bridge of Signs to the Tombs for their evening meal at the close of the afternoon session. All were busy wiping their faces with their handkerchiefs when the court officers came to take them away.

"Go-Between" Testifies.

Sipp was on the witness stand only a few minutes at the night session, when his son, Howard, was called by Mr. Clark. The son corroborated his father's testimony in regard to their keeping under cover in New Jersey, and told of going to Asbury Park, Atlantic City, and even to Philadelphia, with his father while they were away. He said he had been informed over the telephone of the plans to raise money to keep him and his father beyond the reach of a subpoena.

The testimony of Olaf Nelson, a clerk in the Western Union office at 19th street and Broadway, was regarded as a master stroke for the prosecution, particularly in relation to the defendant Thompson. Nelson was not a prepossessing looking witness, as he had a "dead" eye, a pale complexion and a weak voice. His direct testimony was read by the stenographer at the request of some of the jurors who were unable to hear him.

Nelson told of meeting Inspector Thompson at the subway station at 116th street and Broadway soon after Fox was arrested. Thompson had been described to him by Rouss, the lawyer, so that he knew him when he saw the inspector. Likewise, Thompson came furnished with a description of Nelson, whom Rouss and Newell, Sipp's lawyer, had recommended to him as a trustworthy go-between.

"Thompson indicated the defendant in the courtroom by pointing at him," told me, said the witness, "that they had decided to give Fox \$125 a month as long as he was in trouble. It was like paying a monthly instalment on the furniture, Thompson said, and I told him, yes, and if you stopped paying on the furniture it was taken away."

Brother Backs Up Fox.

James A. Fox, a brother of Patrolman Fox, testified that he had the latter at the Criminal Courts Building on December 27, and as a result of the conversation they had he drew \$150 from the bank and turned it over to Jacob Rouss at the lawyer's office, according to his brother's instructions. Rouss afterward corroborated the younger Fox in telling how he